



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

for executing measures intended to prevent the reappearance of yellow fever. Satisfactory results have been obtained with the exception of Vera Cruz, Merida, and Tehuantepec, where isolated cases are observed. Yellow fever is not present at any point in the Republic.

Reports from Monterey—Mortality—Inspection service.

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, July 14 and 19, as follows:

During the week ended July 3, 1904, there were recorded in this city 59 deaths (population, 72,963), a number less by 6 than that recorded in the seven days from June 20 to 26, 1904. The principal causes of death were affections of the gastro-intestinal tract, tuberculosis, and meningitis. The deaths from gastro-intestinal disturbances were almost altogether in children. During the week ended June 26 there were 26 deaths from this cause, and, except 3, all were in children under 2 years of age.

No cases of quarantinable disease have been reported, but from April 1 to July 3 2 deaths have been recorded as "icteria grave," the first early in April and the last during the week ended June 26. In each instance I was assured by Dr. A. Fernandez that it was not yellow fever, and that the board of health had satisfied itself on that point.

The board of health is very hopeful that yellow fever will not reappear this summer. Doctor Fernandez assures me that as there has not been one case in Monterey this spring there will be none this summer unless it is brought from Tampico. On this ground the fumigation of houses has been suspended, as it is felt that no infected mosquitoes now survive, and the energies of the board are directed toward keeping the number of these insects at a minimum.

During the month of June there were inspected 13,832 houses, 6,089 wells, and 191 water tanks; 93 of the wells and 9 of the tanks were found to contain larvæ. I am indebted for these data to Doctors Carrillo and Fernandez, delegates of the superior board of health, charged with the work of sanitation against yellow fever in this city.

During the week ended July 16, 1904, nothing of special sanitary interest occurred. There were recorded in all 69 deaths, of which 26 were due to affections of the gastro-intestinal tract, and by far the greater number of these were of children.

Report from Progreso and Merida—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever in Merida.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports as follows: Week ended July 15, 1904: Population, as estimated, 8,000; sanitary condition, fair; quarantinable diseases, none. Deaths from all causes, 6, as follows: Malaria, 2; gastro-enteritis, 2; meningitis, 1; dentition, 1. Merida still reports continuance of yellow fever.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers.	Transit.
July 9	Monterey.....	New York.....	96	56	46
10	Fred W. Ayer.....	Mobile.....	7	0	0
12	Susie B. Dantzier.....	Moss Point.....	7	0	0
13	Atheniana.....	Mobile.....	0	0	0
13	Frisia.....	New Orleans.....	37	0	0
14	Barrister.....	New Orleans.....	39	0	0

All were disinfected except the *Monterey*. Special report of the *Atheniana* forwarded July 14.

Report of case of yellow fever from Progreso to Veracruz by steamship *Havana* will be forwarded as soon as facts can be learned.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows: Week ended July 9, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 1 death; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 6	Alabama	20	17	0	0
9	Condor	16	0	0	0

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, July 11, as follows:

During the week ended July 9, 1904, the following vessels cleared from this port for ports in the United States: British steamship *Logician*, for New Orleans, via Mexican ports, July 6, with 40 crew and no passengers; American steamship *Allianca*, for New York, July 6, with 63 crew and 73 passengers.

Report from Panama—Mortality.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, July 5 and 12, as follows: Week ended July 3, 1904:

Mortality in the City of Panama.

Tuberculosis, 3; dropsy, 3; fevers, 4; fever, remittent, 1; fever, pernicious, 1; ulcers, 2; wounds, 1; pneumonia, 2; rheumatism, 1; killed by train, 1; abortion, 2; gastro-colitis, 1; old age, 1; unknown, 2; colic, 1; worms, 1; parturition, 1; total, 28

Quarantine transactions May 25 to June 30, 1904.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, July 12, as follows:

During the period from May 25, 1904, when the quarantine of this port was turned over to the American Government, to June 30, 1904, 16 steamers were inspected and 15 passed.

One was allowed to land passengers and mail and detained twenty-four hours for disinfection. This was the steamer *Pizzaro* from Callao and the south.

Steamers inspected and passed	15
Steamers disinfected	1
Officers and crew examined	1,068
Cabin passengers examined	347
Steerage passengers examined	503
Total personnel examined	1,945